

TRI-WEEKLY KENTUCKY YEOMAN.

VOL. IX.

FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY, OCTOBER 27 1859.

NO. 102.

BUSINESS CARDS.

Ben. J. Monroe,
Attorney and Counselor at Law, and
General Land Agent,
LEAVENWORTH CITY, KANSAS.
Will practice law in all the Courts of the Territory. Collections made in all parts of the Territory and Western Missouri, and remittances promptly made. Money invested and rents collected and remitted.

Office on South Delaware street, between Second and Third.

Dr. John L. Phythian,

HAVING returned to Frankfort, offers his professional services to the people of the town and adjoining country.

Office on St. Clair street, next door to the Yeoman.

A. J. JAMES,

Attorney and Counselor at Law,

FRANKFORT, KY.

Office on St. Clair street, near the Branch Bank of Kentucky.

JAMES P. METCALFE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

FRANKFORT, KY.

WILL practice law in the Court of Appeals. Office on St. Clair street, over Drs. Sned & Rodman's.

G. W. CRADDOCK CHARLES F. CRADDOCK

CRADDOCK & CRADDOCK,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

Frankfort, Ky.

Will practice law in partnership in all the Courts held in the city of Frankfort, and in the Circuit Courts of the adjoining counties.

T. N. & D. W. LINDSEY,

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JOHN A. MONROE,

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He will be of service to citizens, and other writing to be used or recorded in other States; and, as Commissioner under the State Congress, attend to the taking of depositions, affidavits, etc.

Office, "Old Bank," opposite Mansion House.

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P. U. MAJOR,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Frankfort, Ky.

OFFICE on St. Clair street, near the Court House. Will practice in the circuit courts of the 8th Judicial District, Court of Appeals, Federal Court, and all other courts held in Frankfort.

S. D. MORRIS.

ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW

FRANKFORT, KY.

PRACTICES in all the courts held in Frankfort, and in the adjoining counties. He will attend particularly to the collection of debts in any part of the State, whose business confided to him will meet with his prompt attention.

Office on St. Clair street in the new building next door to the Branch Bank of Kentucky, over G. W. Craddock's office.

JOHN M. HARLAN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Frankfort, Ky.

Office on St. Clair st., with James Harlan.

JOHN RODMAN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

ST. CLAIR STREET,

Two doors North of the Court-house.

Frankfort, Ky.

CAPITAL HOTEL,

R. C. STEELE, Proprietor,

Frankfort, Ky.

May 22 1858 - tf

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Newspaper and Periodical Agent,

FRANKFORT, KY.

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John W. Roberts,

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Frankfort, Ky.

WILL practice in the Franklin Circuit Court, and in the courts of the adjoining counties.

Office east side of St. Clair street, next door to Mr. Harlan's office.

W. F. DINKIE,

BEGS to inform Friends and citizens of Frankfort and the surrounding counties generally, that he is prepared to execute all descriptions of House, Sign, and Fancy Painting, in the best style, and on moderate terms.

He is well known to town and country, and satisfaction warranted in all cases. Orders left at the hardware store of Mr. John Hall, next door to the Farmers' Bank, will receive the most prompt attention.

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LEXINGTON BREWERY!!

THE undersigned, returning his thanks for the liberal patronage bestowed upon him heretofore, has decided to increase his stock and the price in general, thus having considerably enlarged his establishment, and furnished the same with all the modern improvements in machinery, apparatus, &c., he is now prepared to furnish a superior article of

Ale, Beer, Lager Beer, &c.

Drifters can be furnished at all times with prime Beer, Malt, and Hops.

At the present time takes pleasure in stating that Messrs. PEIFER & KAHR have accepted the sole agency for the sale of his Ale and Beer for Frankfort and vicinity, and will always have on hand and for sale a good stock of the same at manufacturer's prime freight rates.

All orders intrusted to the same will be filled with promptness and dispatch.

D. F. WOLF,

C. W. SULLIVAN,

TAILOR.

Hop on St. Clair street, 2 doors south of James Harlan's law office.

Making, repairing, and renovating done to order.

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HOUSE, SIGN, AND ORNAMENTAL PAINTERS

ALL the late and fashionable styles, Graining, Varnishing, and Polishing; Gilding, Zinc, Orental and Green Paintings, Glazing and Paper Hanging.

An Artist in the highest style, and on the most reasonable terms. All orders promptly attended to. Shop Main street, Frankfort, Ky.

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EDGAR KEENON,

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KEENON & CRUTCHER,

DEALERS IN

Books & Stationery,

HATS, CAPS, ROOTS, SHOES,

STRAW GOODS,

Umbrellas, Notions, &c., &c.

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LOUISVILLE ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW MUSIC HOUSE!

WM. MCARRELL,

MUSIC PUBLISHER

AND DEALER IN

PIANOS, MELODEONS

BOUND AND SHEET MUSIC,

Musical Instruments and Musical Merchandise

Generally.

No. 474 JEFFERSON STREET,

NORTH SIDE, BETWEEN THIRD AND FOURTH,

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HAVING JUST OPENED A NEW

MUSIC HOUSE in this city, I beg

to call the attention of my friends

and the public generally to my stock,

which is ENTIRELY NEW, and has been selected

with great care. It shall be my aim to keep constantly

on hand

The very Best and Latest Publications,

And a fine assortment of

SUPERIOR PIANOS, MELODEONS, GUI-

TARS, VIOLINS, STRINGS, &c., &c.

Printed Catalogues forwarded on application.

Music sent to any part of the country, post

paid, on receipt of the market price.

Those in want of new and good Music or Instru-

ments will do well to give me a call, as I am deter-

mined to sell on the best terms.

WM. MCARRELL,

474 Jefferson street.

N. B. The friends and acquaintances in

Mr. JOS. H. McCANN will always find him at 474 Jefferson street,

where he will be happy to fill their orders.

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PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
S. I. M. MAJOR & CO.,
ST. CLAIR ST., OPPOSITE THE COURT HOUSE
T E R M S .

One copy, per annum, in advance..... \$4 00

THURSDAY OCTOBER 27, 1859.

THE KENTUCKY YEOMAN

FOR THE
Session of the Legislature

Daily, - - - \$1 50, in advance,

Weekly, - - - 75 cts. in advance.

The Yeoman

WILL BE PUBLISHED DAILY AND WEEKLY
during the approaching session of the Legislature.
A competent Reporter has been engaged for each
House, and a full and accurate report of each
day's proceedings will be given. The YEOMAN
will also publish a summary of the Congressional
proceedings, Commercial and Foreign News, and
all the important items of the current news of the
day.

We shall also continue to publish the most im-
portant

DECISIONS OF THE COURT OF APPEALS

from day to day, as they are delivered.

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Address S. I. M. MAJOR & CO.,
FRANKFORT, KY.

THE CONFIDENCE GAME.—Mr. William Brand, member from Pendleton county in the last House of Representatives, was "done" out of \$72 by a couple of Cincinnati sharpers, in Newport, a few days ago. One of them met him on the street, and accosting him by name, claimed to have become acquainted with him in this city during the session of the Legislature, and Mr. Brand, although not recognizing the man, thought that such might be the case. The two took a walk towards one of the rolling mills, and when arriving at the mill, another sharper came up, and told the first one that the iron he had bought was ready for delivery, and presented a bill for the same. The sharper offered a hundred dollar bill in payment, and the pretended clerk not being able to change it, Mr. Brand very kindly loaned the fellow the amount, \$72, and the man, telling Mr. B. to wait a moment, and he would return with him to the hotel, he and the bogus clerk went into the mill and disappeared. Mr. B. after waiting a sufficient time, made inquiries in regard to his new acquaintance, and found that he and his clerk were both gone. He called in the aid of an officer, who succeeded in arresting one of the men, but the other, the one having the money, made his escape.

THE CALIFORNIA ELECTION.—Complete returns of the late election in California have been received. From all but Mendocino county the returns are official. The following are the aggregate results as to the principal offices: For Governor, Latham, Administration Democrat, 60,934; Curry, anti LeCompton Democrat, 31,223; Stanford, Republican, 10,128. For Congressmen, Burch, Adm., 57,926; Scott, Adm., 56,582; McKibben, A. L. D. and Rep., 43,414; Baker, do., 41,336. For State Printer, Botts, Adm., 56,993; O'Meara, Opp., 44,002. For a Convention, 42,822; against do., 9,906.

ARNOLD ACQUITTED.—In the Federal Court yesterday, the jury in the case of Ben. Arnold, former postmaster at Elkhorn, in this county, indicted for robbing the mail, after having the case under consideration for several days, brought in a verdict of acquittal. This, we believe, is the fourth trial he has had, the juries heretofore not being able to agree.

AN ACROSTICAL POEM,

BY EBENEZER BUZZ, L. L. D., POET LAUREATE TO
THE OPPONITION PAIR-TEE.

Founded February XXII, MDCCCLIX.

Awake! oh muse! th' purest numbers bring,
Note me smooth lyre for the chies I sing!
Deeply inspire my dull, my lagged mind;
Evoke a volume of undying praise
With softly gliding euphony of phrase!

Joyous we laud Magoffin's patriot zeal,

And crown him chieftain of the common cause.
Crown Boyd who, prostrate by disease and pain,
Kept tedious vigil o'er his former slain:

Second in rank, yet equal in degree,

Relums my soul, my faculties unbind;
Evoke a volume of undying praise

With softly gliding euphony of phrase!

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THE TRI-WEEKLY YEOMAN.

THE HARPER'S FERRY TRIAL.

CHARLESTOWN, Va., October 25.

The preliminary examination of the prisoners captured at Harper's Ferry commenced this morning before the Magistrate's Court. The following magistrates occupied the bench: Col. Davenport, Presiding Justice, assisted by Dr. Alexander, John J. Lock, John F. Smith, Thomas H. Wills, Geo. W. Richelberger, Charles H. Lewis, and Moses W. Burr. At half past ten o'clock the Sheriff was directed to bring in the prisoners, who were conducted from the jail under a guard of eighty armed men. A guard was also stationed around the court-house, and bayonets are bristling on all sides. Chas. B. Harding, Attorney for the county, is assisted by A. Hunter, counsel for the Commonwealth. The prisoners were brought in.

General Brown and E. Cappie being manacled together, Brown seemed weak and haggard, with his eyes swollen from the effect of the wounds on his head. Cappie is uninjured. Stevens seemed less injured than Brown, but looked haggard and depressed. There are a number of wounds on the head of both. John Copland is a bright mulatto, about 25 years old, and Green, who is about 30 years of age, is a dark negro.

Sheriff Campbell read the commitment of the prisoners charged with treason and murder. Harding, the State Attorney, asked the court if he might assign a counsel for the prisoners if they had none. The court inquired if the prisoners had a counsel, when Brown addressed the court as follows:

I did not ask for any quarter at the time I was taken. I did not ask to have my life spared. The Governor of the State of Virginia tendered me his assurance that I should have a fair trial, and under no circumstance whatever will I be able to attend to a trial. If you seek my blood you can have it at any moment without the mockery of a trial. I have had no counsel, I have not been able to advise with one. I know nothing about the feelings of my fellow-prisoners, and I am utterly unable to attend in any way to my own defense; my memory don't serve me; my health is insufficient.

Although improving, there are mitigating circumstances if a fair trial is to be allowed us; that I would urge in our favor; but if we are to be forced with a mere form of a trial to execution, you might spare yourselves that trouble. I am ready for my fate; I don't ask a trial; I beg for no mockery of a trial, no insult, nothing but that which conscience gives or cowardice would drive you to practice. I ask to be excused from the mockery of a trial; I do not know what is the design of this examination is; I do not know what is to be the benefit of it to the Commonwealth. I have now little to ask other than that I be not foolishly insulted as cowardly barbarians insult those who fall into their power.

The court assigned Chas. J. Faulkner and Watson Botts as counsel for the prisoners. After consulting with the prisoners, Mr. Faulkner addressed the court and stated that he denied the right of this court to assign counsel for prisoners, and that he could not enter upon a defense of those prisoners on such short notice, as it would indeed be a mockery of justice.

Mr. Botts said he did not feel it his duty to decline the appointment of the court.

Mr. Harding addressed Brown and asked him if he was willing to accept Messrs. Faulkner & Botts as counsel.

Brown replied, "I wish to say that I have sent for counsel; I did apply through the advice of some person here to some persons whose names I do not now recollect to act as counsel for me, and I have seen for other counsel, who have had no possible opportunity to see me. I wish for counsel if I am to have a trial, but if I am to have nothing but the mockery of a trial, as I said, I do not care anything about counsel; it is unnecessary to trouble any gentleman with that duty."

Brown—"You are to have a fair trial."

Brown—"There were certain men—I think Mr. Botts was one of them—who declined acting as counsel, but I am not positive about it. I cannot remember whether he was one because I have heard so many names. I am a stranger here; I do not know the disposition or character of the gentlemen named. I have applied for counsel of my own, and doubtless could have them if I am not, as I said before, to be hurried to execution before they can reach here; but if that is the disposition that is to be made of me, all this trouble and expense can be saved."

Harding—"The question is, do you desire the services of Messrs. Faulkner & Botts as your counsel? Please to answer yes or no."

Brown—"I cannot regard this as an examination under any circumstances. I would prefer that they should exercise their own pleasure; I feel as if it was a matter of very little account to me; if they had designed to consult me as counsel, I should have wanted to consult them at my leisure."

Harding—"Stevens, are you willing those gentlemen should act as your counsel?"

Stevens—"I am willing that gentleman shall," pointing to Botts.

Harding—"Do you object to Mr. Faulkner?"

Stevens—"No, I am willing to take both."

Harding then addressed each of the other prisoners separately, and each stated their willingness to be defended by the counsel named.

The Court issued a peremptory order that the press should not publish detailed testimony, as it would render the getting a jury before the Circuit Court impossible.

Lewis Washington stated that about 1 o'clock, on Sunday night, he was asleep and was awakened by a noise, and heard his name called. He went down and was surrounded by six men. Stevens was in command. Cook, Cappie, and two negroes, prisoners, were along with the white man who afterwards recognized as Kagi. Washington then proceeded to detail all the particulars of his having taken a prisoner, with the negroes, to the army, and the subsequent events up to the attack by the U. S. marines and their delivery.

A. M. Kittsmaier gave the particulars of his being taken prisoner and locked up. He subsequently had several interviews with Brown, who always treated him with great respect and courtesy. He endeavored to ascertain from Brown what object he had in view, and he repeatedly told him his only object was to free slaves, and was willing to fight for slavery in order to accomplish that object.

On one occasion during the attack, I said to Brown this is getting to be serious, and, if you will allow me to interfere, I can possibly compromise matters. He went out with Stevens with a flag of truce. On Monday afternoon he requested Stevens to remain while he went forward, when he, Stevens, was fired on and fell. He recognized only Brown and Stevens; counted 22 men early in the morning around with Sharp's rifles. When Stevens was lying wounded, he remarked to me, "I have been cruelly deceived."

Washington, Oct. 25.—A letter from U. S. Senator Mason, after due investigation into the Harper's Ferry difficulty, says that there was no insurrection whatever on the part of the inhabitants of that town or vicinity. The fact is understood that not a man, black or white, joined the invaders after they came into Virginia, or gave them aid or assistance in any form. So far as can be discovered, not one of the nineteen escaped; nor a slave escaped or attempted to escape during the tumult. Of the few carried off by Cook across the river, all escaped from him and came safely back but one, who, it appears, was drowned while crossing the river homeward bound.

SHELBY COUNTY ITEMS.—Mr. Morris Thomas, of this county, on the 21st ultmo, sold to Mr. W. S. Helm, also of this county, fifty-six two year-old mules, at \$160 per head, on four months time—the miles deliverable of the 1st of December, 1859.

On the night of the 16th inst., the residence of Mr. Abraham Heddle, on Bullskin, in this country, was destroyed by fire—the work of an incendiary. The house was a new one, but recently finished.

On Saturday night last, we learn, several attempts at burglary were made in this town. The only successful one, as far as we learn, was in breaking into the kitchen of Mr. Travis Wilson, and robbing Tom Ballard's breeches pocket of some \$35.—*News.*

particulars of the battering his door and his seizure by 6 armed men; at this point he appeared to be fainting and a mattress was procured for him on which he laid during the balance of his examination.

Alstadt resumed.—Thinks that Brown fired several times; knows that he saw him with a gun leveled at all the prisoners except the yellow man Copland.

Alexander Kelly detailed the particulars of a collision with the insurgents, and exchanging several shots.

Wm. Johnson testified to the arrest of Copland, the yellow man who was attempting to escape across the river. He was armed with a spear and rifle, and said he had been placed in charge of Hall's rifle factory by Capt. Brown.

Andrew Kennedy was at the jail when Copland was brought in and questioned him; said that he came from the Western Reserve, Ohio; that Brown came there in August and employed him at \$20 a month.

Faulkner objected to this testimony as implicating white persons.

The Presiding Judge said that the testimony could only be received as implicating himself.

Kennedy resumed.—Copland said, our object was to release the slaves of this country; that he knew of 19 in the party, but there were several others he did not know.

Joseph A. Broo was one of the prisoners in the engine house, and was permitted to go out sometimes with a flag of truce during the firing. Coppe fired twice, and at the second fire Brown remarked, "that man is down."

Witness then asked permission to go out, and has no doubt that Coppee shot him.

Alstadt recalled.—Thinks that Capt. Brown shot the marine who was killed; saw him fire.

The preliminary examination being concluded, the court remanded the prisoners for trial before the Circuit Court.

The examination to day is merely to see whether the charges are of sufficient importance to go before a Grand Jury. The jury will report a bill of indictment, and the case will be immediately called up for trial. There is an evident intention to hurry the trial through and execute the prisoners as soon as possible, for fear of attempts being made to rescue them. In case of servile insurrections, thirty days are not required between the conviction and execution, as in other capital convictions.

The Circuit Court of Jefferson county, Judge Richard Parker on the bench, assembled at two o'clock. The Grand Jury was called. The Magistrate's Court reported the result of the examination of the case of Capt. Brown and other prisoners. The Grand Jury retired and the witnesses for the State came before them. At 5 o'clock they returned into Court and stated that they had not finished the examination of witnesses, and were discharged until 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

It is rumored that Brown is desirous of making a full statement of his motives and intentions through the press; but the Court has refused all further access to him by reporters, fearing he may put forth something calculated to influence the public mind and to have a bad effect upon the slaves.

The mother of Cook's wife was in the courthouse throughout the examination. The general belief is that Cook is still in the mountains near the Ferry. On Sunday night a woman who keeps the canal lock says he came to her house and asked the privilege to warm himself. She knew him well and is a relative of his wife.

Coppee says that he had a brother in the party, and that Brown had three sons also. There were two others named Taylor and Hazlitt, so that, including Cook, 5 have escaped, 12 have been killed and 5 captured, making 22.

The trial will commence to-morrow morning beyond a doubt, though much difficulty is anticipated in obtaining a jury.

Capt. Brown's object in refusing counsel is, that if he has caused he will not be allowed to speak himself, and Southern counsel will not be willing to express his views.

The reason given for hurrying the trial is, that the people of the whole country are kept in a state of excitement, and a large force is required to prevent attempts at rescue.

It is presumed that the prisoners will demand separate trials. After conviction, but a few days will be given them before execution. It is thought all except Brown will make full confession.

The prisoners, as brought into court, presented a pitiable sight, Brown and Stevens being unable to stand without assistance. Brown has three sword stabs in his body and one sabre cut over his head. Stevens has three balls in his head and two in his breast and one in his arm. He was also cut with a knife, leaving a bad wound.

The trial will go on to-morrow.

More of the Insurrection.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 24.—Hon. J. R. Giddings publishes a card, defending himself from the imputation implied by the refusal of Capt. Brown to answer the question, in conversation with Senator Mason and Messrs. Faulkner and Valentine, whether he (Giddings) had been consulted about the Virginia expedition. He pronounces the attempt to assail him dishonorable, and denies ever having been consulted by Brown in regard to the Virginia expedition or any other expedition or matter whatever.

The Herald's Washington correspondent telegraphs that the Secretary of War has received, since the affair at Harper's Ferry, an insolent letter, purporting to come from the notorious Cook, dated at Chambersburg, Pa., informing him that it is his intention to march an army of several thousand men to take Harper's Ferry and Charlestown and liberate the prisoners, and to perform sundry other ridiculous feats. They would hardly have given the Secretary warning in advance if they really intended to carry out their threats.

Washington, Oct. 24.—A number of the persons brought from the insurgents' camp, at Harper's Ferry, and in possession of the government, will be exhibited in the Constitution to-morrow. Some of them are signed by John Smith, in the hand writing of one of the sons of Brown, and indorsed in that of the latter.

The documents show that the conspiracy extended throughout a portion of Ohio, New York, New England, and to some of the towns in Pennsylvania.

One letter says: "Our hands, so far, are coming forward probably better than I expected, as we have called on them."

The papers give the number of pickaxes, shovels, and articles of personal comfort, together with the bills for the same, while some others ask for money. J. B. S., of Concord, New Hampshire, subscribes \$50. There is also a letter dated October 1st, in which the writer remarks that he was in Ashtabula county, and met with some success; "our old friend, J. R. G.," he says, "took stock to the amount of \$300."

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—A letter from U. S. Senator Mason, after due investigation into the Harper's Ferry difficulty, says that there was no insurrection whatever on the part of the inhabitants of that town or vicinity. The fact is understood that not a man, black or white, joined the invaders after they came into Virginia, or gave them aid or assistance in any form.

So far as can be discovered, not one of the nineteen escaped; nor a slave escaped or attempted to escape during the tumult. Of the few carried off by Cook across the river, all escaped from him and came safely back but one, who, it appears, was drowned while crossing the river homeward bound.

SHELBY COUNTY ITEMS.—Mr. Morris Thomas, of this county, on the 21st ultmo, sold to Mr. W. S. Helm, also of this county, fifty-six two year-old mules, at \$160 per head, on four months time—the miles deliverable of the 1st of December, 1859.

On the night of the 16th inst., the residence of Mr. Abraham Heddle, on Bullskin, in this country, was destroyed by fire—the work of an incendiary. The house was a new one, but recently finished.

On Saturday night last, we learn, several attempts at burglary were made in this town. The only successful one, as far as we learn, was in breaking into the kitchen of Mr. Travis Wilson, and robbing Tom Ballard's breeches pocket of some \$35.—*News.*

Position and action of the American Minister to China.

Mr. Bruce to the Earl of Malmesbury.

SHANGHAI, Friday, July 15, 1859.

My Lord: Your lordship has been informed in my previous dispatches that the American Minister, Mr. Ward, had associated himself with us in our demand to exchange the ratifications of the treaty at Pekin, and had further stated to the Imperial Commissioners at Shanghai that he was instructed to deliver in person the letter of the President of the United States of America to the Emperor of China. He could only claim these privileges under the most favored nation clause, and therefore, awaited the results of the attempts made to detain us at Shanghai. When they failed, he expressed his intention of going to the Pei-ho, and received an invitation from the Commissioners to accompany us there.

On the 24th he crossed the bar of the Pei-ho in a small steamer, with the intention of proceeding to the booms and making the attempt to advance up the river, leaving it to the Chinese to fire upon us if they chose to do so. His steamer, however, grounded before reaching them, and was overtaken by the gunboats, after considerable delay. He therefore contented himself with demanding a passage, and was met by a refusal on the part of the militia, who gave themselves out as the garrison of the forts. He remained at the river during the attack, determined to push up had we opened a way through the barriers; and it is very gratifying to me to bear testimony to the friendly feeling and assistance we derived from him and his flag officer Tatnall on that day.

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Yesterday, while walking in the southern part of the city, an old gray-headed man was pointed out to us as having been at one time a soldier in the French army, with the title of Count De L... His history was related to us as follows, and we have no desire to question its authenticity: In the year 1796 there lived in the Province of Nievre, on the Loire, a gentleman of large fortune and extensive influence. He had an only son, a child of two years, named Francois. The mother of the child had died when the babe was two days old, and left it in the care of an old nurse. The child was nourished with considerable care until the nurse died, when it was placed in other hands. The father saw fit to make a journey into the lower provinces during the child's third year, and on the journey was attacked with a malignant disease, from which he never recovered. Young Francois was then left with strangers, who ill-treated him and squandered his patrimony. He died of a roving disposition, he joined the army at the age of eighteen and went with it into Africa. Here several years went spent among savages, when he was ordered back to France. Seeing his estates in Nievre badly managed, he set himself to work to place them again in a flourishing condition. At this he was successful. During the reign of the citizen king, Louis Philippe, he received the title of Count De L..., with valuable estates. When the citizen king was dethroned his estates were confiscated, and to escape imprisonment for aiding that monarch, he was obliged to leave his native country and come to America.

For a while he lived in New York, but his private resources failing, he came to St. Louis, where he has since lived in obscurity. It is said he has a few friends here who give him the means of support, and an effort will be made to recover his property in France. Misfortune has silvered his hair and bent his form, yet he is vigorous in intellect, and speaks frequently of returning to his La Belle France.

Fallen Fortune.

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Eight cuts, from one to two inches long, and extending to the bone, were found on her head, and the fine shovel was found, literally colored with blood, in the yard. The chamber where the villain first resided contained two large pools of blood, from her wounds. Her neck was also dislocated, where the scoundrel had choked her to prevent her cries for assistance. As soon as Mrs. Adkins told who was the perpetrator, parties went out in search of, and captured the sooty ruffian, and soon had him in jail at Morganfield. It was with difficulty that the more reflecting citizens could prevent lynching law being applied on the spot.

The rascal, after his attempt, and perhaps success, in violating the bone, were found on her head, and the fine shovel was found, literally colored with blood, in the yard. The chamber where the villain first resided contained two large pools of blood, from her wounds. Her neck was also dislocated, where the scoundrel had choked her to prevent her cries for assistance. As soon as Mrs. Adkins told who was the perpetrator, parties went out in search of, and captured the sooty ruffian, and soon had him in jail at Morganfield. It was with difficulty that the more reflecting citizens could prevent lynching law being applied on the spot.

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